THE "GREAT B[RITAIN]."

The public interest i[n] ... this steam ship appears to continue ... Whether on days of high tides, when expe[ctations] of elevation are made, or on ordinary days, visi[tors] continue to arrive on the broad sands of Tyrella.—As you approach Tyrella strand, at a rapid turn of the road, the masts of the Great Britain are seen, and soon the extended side of the vessel is presented to your eye. Passing the church of Tyrella, we come to the shore. The tide, if out, leaves behind it a strand dry and pleasant to the feet. You can even walk around the entire ship after the reflux of a full tide. One or two of the boxes used for uprighting the vessel, lie as wrecks upon the sand having broken from the chains. Shipwrights and carpenters are still busy, and the decks are in much disarray, consequent on the present state of the vessel. Hopes are still held out that, with renewed exertion, and additional experiments and helps, the ship will be lifted, and the bottom be fairly examined and placed in the way of repair. The ship still stands upright; you can hardly understand why it should not float if it had water sufficient to bear it upwards. It does not show fissures or rents, and yet there is that amount of damage unseen by the unpractised eye, which rivets it to the rock.—You wonder how such a huge construction could ever have mounted so high and upright upon the rock—how it could have shifted three times in its own great length from place to place—and yet so it is. It stands calm and apparently uninjured; God only knows if ever it will return to the haven which it left, in its day of strength, amidst the cheers of assembled thousands the strains of music, and the roar of guns. Still hope is sustained, and screws are infixed from the bow, and levers are made ready to sustain many tons weight, and other boxes are to be constructed, each to contain many tons of sand, &c.; but autumn and autumn winds are coming across the deep, and such is the position of the bay, that if the wind blows it is sure to blow with concentrated power upon the broadside of the gallant ship, as she lies all exposed to surge and storm. The country people of the neighbourhood are now accustomed to look on the ship as a fixture, and a "friend in need." A young rustic (who offers his services to bear visitors on his back over the shallow water that they may approach the vessel) observed, "it is untellible the good this ship has done in helping the poor. If it were only in the sticks they threw off of her we get great help for our firing. But the great time was when the passengers were coming ashore. Oh, but they were generous! You might have got a pound (£1) for carrying a bundle that was not worth more than sixpence." On its being remarked, "If the ship should be floated and thus taken from you?"—"Why then," said he "another ship would be thrown in here;" and then, after a pause, and looking somewhat depressed, he added, "But it would take three ships to do the good that she has done for us all." It is said that on Wednesday next another great effort will be made to upbear the ship, with a view to have her so raised that, at the fall of the tide, her bottom may be examined.—Whether these experiments, so patient, ingenious, and expensive, may succeed, who can tell? So much time has gone by, and so much effort has been expended in vain, that we reluctantly fear for the utter failure of the plans now in progress.—*Belfast Commercial Chronicle.*—Another attempt to raise this noble vessel is, we understand, to be made to-morrow (Wednesday). The tides will not be at their height for three days afterwards, and the water to-morrow, will be two feet one inch lower at Tyrella, according to the almanac, than the highest tide of the coming springs. A correspondent, who has had frequent communications with the officers at present in charge of the ship, informs us that it would not be judicious to lift her in one tide, totally out of the dock she lies in. The caissons which fell while the last experiment was being made have been since replaced by others. It is intended to make sixteen boxes answer at the coming trial—eight on either side. At the former trial there were twenty caissons, ten on each side. Two anchors have been dropped 900 yards outside the ship, one in a line with the other but close together, or, as the sailors termed it "backed." Four hundred and fifty fathoms of chain are attached to these anchors, forty tons in weight, for the purpose of hauling off the vessel when the decisive moment arrives. It is not expected that the ship can be taken off before the 11th or 12th of next month.—*Belfast News.*

Mock Execution.—A strange spectacle was witnessed on the 9th at Arnhem, in Holland. A Catholic priest named Gepkens, having been condemned to death for assassination, the King commuted the sentence into perpetual imprisonment and the application of the punishment called "brandishing of the axe," which consists in making a prisoner undergo a pretended execution. A scaffold was prepared exactly as for an execution, and a coffin was on it, as if to receive the bloody and mangled remains of the condemned. At 12 o'clock in the day Gepkens was driven in a cart to the scaffold. His head and neck were bare, he wore no coat, his hair was cut very close, and his hands were tied behind his back. Two priests were with him, giving religious consolation, and two other carriages contained the officers of justice, and the executioner and his assistants, the latter carrying an axe. A strong detachment of soldiers accompanied the cart, and another surrounded the scaffold. Gepkens ascended to his appointed place with a tottering step. His eyes were then bandaged, and his head placed on the block. One of the assistant executioners seized him by the hair, to keep his head in the right position, and two other assistants held him by the shoulders. The chief executioner then took the axe, flourished it in the air, and let it descend on the prisoner's neck, so as to make him feel the cold steel. The man who held his head afterwards released it; and, for about five minutes, the executioner continued to brandish the axe around the prisoner's head, so close that he could distinctly hear the whizzing. The emotion of Gepkens was so great that he fainted. When the ceremony was completed his hands were untied, and he was re-conveyed to prison in the cart. About 30,000 persons waited from daylight to witness this singular proceeding, the like of which had not occurred within the memory of man.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Total Loss of a Steamer and Forty-four Persons Lost, at Moreton Bay, South Wales.—After the Walmer Castle had got under sail at Sydney, for London, on the 27th of March, an extra to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, containing an account of the loss of the Sovereign steamer, off Amity Point, Moreton Bay, was thrown on board, containing the following intelligence. The Sovereign left Brisbane for Sydney on the 3d of March, with 54 persons on board, crew and passengers. The cargo was chiefly wool, of which about forty bales, with a large quantity of billets of wood for fuel lay upon the deck. A succession of southerly gales detained the steamer at Amity Point till the 10th of March. The steam was got up on that day, but the appearance of the bar induced the captain to return to his anchorage. On the morning of the 11th the steamer proceeded to the bar, which did not present a dangerous appearance.—Two rollers were safely passed over, one of the passengers exclaimed as they topped the first "the ... are down;" another, as they approached the second, "Here is a five barred gate—how nobly [she will] be surmounted" ... as they approached the ... the framing of the ... she had broken down. ... examine, found the ... broken close under the ... were turned upside down.—... this time drifting on the north spit ... no wind, and the swell tremendous. The steam was let off, and the sail set.—The helm was unmanageable. The larboard-anchor (the starboard having been carried away with 40 fathoms of chain) was let go, but the vessel continued to drag. The rollers broke over the vessel, carrying away the bulwarks, and driving about the bales of wood and billets, by which three men were killed, and several disabled. The fore hatches were washed away, and tarpaulins nailed over them proved of no service. The pumps were choked almost at the first. At last, after a heavy roll, the fore part of the vessel heeled over and she went down. Many who had been disabled on board sunk at once; others clung to portions of the wreck, and many to the bales of wool, thought the captain called out not to trust to them. The only persons saved were Captain Cape, the master of the Sovereign; Mr. Richard Stubbs, of Brisban, cabin passengers; John M'Quade, John Neil, and Lawrence Flynn, fore-cabin passengers; John M'Callum, and John Scard, firemen; John Clements, seaman; Thomas Harvey, steward's boy; James M'Govern, boy. The cabin passengers lost were Mr. and Mrs. Gore, their two children, and servant girl; Mr. Henry Dennis, Darling Downs; Mr. E. Barkeley, Brisbane; Mr. W. Elliott, Clarence River; Mr. Joyner, Sydney.—The bodies of Mr. Gore and one of the children; of Mr. Brown, second officer, and Frederick M'Keller, a steerage passenger, were all that had come on shore up to the 17th of March. The vessel sunk in four fathoms water, as the tide was going out, and the bodies of the rest would be drifted out to sea till they met the current that would carry them southwards. The beach was strewed with wood and portions of the wreck. The timber was literally ground to pieces, hardly one plank or beam having been found entire. The wreck of the hull was sold by auction on the 16th for £14 10s. The total loss of property is estimated at near £20,000.—The notes and money aboard are said to have exceeded the sum of £2,000.

Miss Burdett Coutts's New Church.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of St. Stephen's Church, in Rochester-row, Westminster, by Miss Burdett Coutts, took place on Tuesday with the usual ceremonies on such occasions, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Miss B. Coutts was accompanied by Lady Antrobus, Lady King, Mrs Ramsden &c. There were present, beside the Bishop of London, who assisted in the ceremony, the Bishops of Oxford, Adelaide, and Tasmania, Lords Brownlow, Sandon, and Ashley; the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Archdeacons Sinclair and Bentinck, and many of the Clergy of the Abbey and adjacent districts; Sir F. Trench, &c. The whole of the expense of the erection of the church about to be built is to be defrayed by Miss Burdett Coutts, together with the endowment and the building of schools 280 boys, and 170 girls. The site has been presented by the Dean and Canons of Westminster. The church, which has been designed by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, of Trinity-place, and which will be built by Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, will be in the decorated style of the 14th century. It will contain a nave 82 feet long by 21 wide; aisles 82 feet long by 21 feet wide. There will be a massive tower and spire square, and the entire height 200 feet. The materials used in the construction will be Sneaton ragstone for the walls, and Anston stone for the quoins and dressings; the roof will be in English oak covered with lead. For the seats, stalls and screens Riga wainscot will be used. There will be a peal of bells in the tower. The church will be capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The silver Trowel used by the munificent founder was presented to her by the inhabitants of the district; on it was engraved an appropriate inscription to that effect. The following is the copy of the inscription within the foundation stone of the church:

Hujusce Ædis sacrosanctæ.
Deo, Creatori, Sospitatori, Sanctificatori,
in honorem B. Stephani, protomartyris, dicatæ,
lapidem auspicalem posuit
Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts
filia natu minima
Francisci Burdett, Baronetti,
hujus civitatis Westmonasteriensis
Suffragiis olim in Senatum per XXXI. annos
cooptati,
eadem illa, pietatis ergo in patrem,
et gratæ in Deum observantiæ,
quam nunc inchoavit ædem,
proprio sumptu exstructura,
ornatura, dodatura;
singulare in hoc seculo tantæ munificentiæ exemplar.
XIII Prid. Kal. Aug.
A. D. MDCCCXLVII.

The Rev. W. Tennant, M. A., formerly curate of St. John's Westminster, has been licensed, on the nomination of Miss B. Coutts, by the Bishop of London to the incumbency.

DISINFECTING FLUID.

A report on Mr. Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid, by Dr. Southwood Smith, R. D. Grainger, and Joseph Toynbee, Esqrs., has just been presented to parliament. According to Mr. Ledoyen's statement, the fluid disinfects night-soil, not destroying, but increasing vegetation, more particularly regards agriculture, completely preventing the disease in potatoes, when the land is manured with disinfected night soil. It disinfects hospital wards of miasma, also cellars, water-closets, and buildings infected by impure gases. It disinfects sailors suffering from fever on board of vessels; it will also disinfect ships at sea and under quarantine. It disinfects patients suffering with infectious disorders and wounds, also dead bodies, so that they may be kept nearly a month; also different parts of the body can be kept for the purpose of dissection, for coroner's inquests, &c. The report, which is one of considerable length, winds up with the following general conclusions:—"1. That this fluid does not possess any peculiar power in preserving the dead body from decomposition, and that, therefore, it is not applicable to any considerable extent to purposes of dissection. 2. That it removes the factor of putrefying substances, vegetable and animal, by decomposing the sulphuretted hydrogen upon which that factor chiefly depends. 3. That it is capable of preventing the disengagement of sulphuretted hydrogen in sick chambers and in the wards of hospitals, and of removing it in a few minutes when it is present, not merely by dissipating the smell, but by destroying the poison. 4. That the use of it is simple and easy, and as the occasions on which it is required are of constant occurrence, and it has the peculiar advantage of being itself inodorous, its possession would be a comfort and blessing to private families. 5. That by decomposing the sulphuretted hydrogen, it removes from night soil the poison which renders such matters injurious to health, and dangerous to life, and by changing the ammonia from a volatile into a fixed substance, and thereby preventing its escape and loss, it preserves in the night-soil the principle which renders it chiefly valuable as manure, while it presents that principle to the plant in a form which is know to be highly beneficial to vegetation. 6. That, as it renders the removal of night-soil practicable, without creating a nuisance, it ought, in our opinion, to be made a matter of public regulation, that no privy or cesspool should be emptied without the previous use of a sufficient quantity of it to destroy all offensive smell. 7. That its most successful application to privies and cesspools is only a palliation of their evil, and does not remove the objection to their existence, that there is and can be no safety but in the immediate removal of all excrementitious and all other refuse matters; and that the retention of such matters in and about dwelling houses is dangerous to the health and life, and altogether unworthy of a nation which has made any progress in civilisation. 8. That it is, in our opinion, essential to the health of the people that privies and cesspools, as long as their existence continues to be lawful, should be constructed in such a manner as to prevent the escape of their liquid contents, and that their construction, so as to secure this object, should be rendered compulsory by a positive legislative enactment.

Proclamation of Outlawry.—On Thursday, July 22, the following were called upon to surrender into the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, or be severally outlawed: Andrew H. Lynch, Arthur Houge, Philip B. Lucas, James Luffs, George Fitch, Henry Welchman, John Wm. Montague, *Herbert Cornewall*, Stephen Bradley, John Hunter, Henry J. Hunter, Richard Norman, and Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart.

Irish Entomology.—The *Cork Constitution* says, that the Indian corn, which has been introduced into Ireland to meet the wants of the people, has been attacked "with swarms of little reptiles or insects, of different varieties, some shaped like ants, other diminutive beetles."—These vermin, we are informed, from their devouring the food of the people, have acquired the appellations of "Squireens" and "Middlemen."—*Punch.*

Telegraphing for Witnesses.—In a case tried last Thursday, at York assizes, before the Lord Chief Baron a reference was advised and agreed to by the learned counsel on each side. The cause was "Turnbull v. Gleadell;" and it was decided that the case should be heard on the following morning, and the plaintiff and some other witnesses should be sent from Tickhill, for examination. It was then thought doubtful whether the parties could arrive at the appointed time; and after some consideration Mr. Ellison, and Tickhill, the attorney for the plaintiff, went to the railway station, at York, and had recourse to the electric telegraph. He there gave directions for a messenger and conveyance to be sent immediately from the Masbro' station to Tickhill. In the course of ten minutes he received an answer, stating that a cab was then getting ready, and the plaintiff and the witnesses arrived in York the same evening. By the usual means they could not have reached York until half-past 11 the following morning.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

Dividing the Spoil.—A most extravagant project is at present in contemplation by the Sultan.—He has ordered the public revenues to be examined, and a surplus of £1,000,000 having been notified, the Sultan, it is said, will give over £500,000 of this sum to be distributed to the public *employés* of the government, both civil and military. It is probable the shares will be partitioned in the following order:—Viziers will receive £5000 each; functionaries of the first class, £400; second class, £3000; third class, £2000; fourth class, £1000; fifth class, £500; and the clerks of the Porte, from £100 to £1. The army is to be paid in the same proportion.

Statistics of Shipwrecks.—In 1833, 1834, and 1835, when there were 24,500 vessels belonging to the country, the average loss each year was 610 ships, averaging 210 tons each; and the number of lives lost on these occasions was 1550. In 1841 and 1842, when the shipping had increased to near ly 29,000, the average loss was only 611, and the loss of life 1050, a diminution of 100 on the former periods. Since that, though the commercial marine has gone on increasing at a rapid rate, the number of ships wrecked in 1844 had decreased to 517; in 1845, 539; 1846, when the number of ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies was 32,000, the number lost was 537.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

All Saint's Church Lambeth Marsh.—This church was consecrated on Monday last by the Bishop of Winchester, on which occasion his Lordship preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon. The congregation was very numerous. The prayers were read by the Rev. Abraham Peat, M. A., the minister of the church, and one of the late curates of Lambeth. The style of the church is Norman, with lofty campanile and spire, about eighty feet from the body of the church, the entrance to which is from Lambeth Marsh, at the corner of York street. The church is built in a densely populated part of Lambeth, and is calculated to seat 1,500 persons; there are upwards of 800 free sittings. The architect was Mr. W. Rogers; the land on which the church is built cost 2,400*l.*; the building 6,512*l.*; the furnishing (exclusive of the organ and other presents) nearly 800*l.* A great number of the neighbouring clergy attended.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of this body was held today in Conciliation hall, which was tolerably well filled. The Committee's bench was occupied by the members, who were attired in mourning, and the chair of Mr. O'Connell as at the last meeting, was covered with a black pall. The proceedings were, as usual, prosy and unimportant. Mr. John O'Connell pledged himself to bring the repeal project before Parliament next year. The retiring speech of Mr. Tom Steele was heard with marked attention. Poor Tom!—he feels his occupation's gone; he knows well that Conciliation Hall has become a nest of bigots, and is no place for the last Protestant. About a quarter to two o'clock Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M. P., Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, M. P., Mr. Steele, Mr. Burke, barrister, and several other active members of the association entered the hall, and a cheer burst forth from the associates by way of welcome. Alderman Delahunt, of Waterford, was called to the chair. Mr. Ray then read a document purporting to be an address from the Roman Catholic clergymen of the Mullingar conference to the association. After expressing their sorrow for the death of Mr. O'Connell, they pledged themselves to recognise the association as the organ of their political principles, and Mr. John O'Connell, as the successor to the leader's chair. Mr. John O'Connell who appeared to be much affected, briefly returned thanks to the Mullingar priests. He felt a sacred duty imposed upon him by his late venerated father to follow his footsteps—to aid in the councils of his association, and with their assistance, and that of his dear brother at his side, to endeavour to advance the cause of Ireland by the means he had marked out. Mr. O'Brien, Secretary to the Trades' Political Union, presented an address of a similar character, and Wexford appeared to have hit upon the leading points—viz., Conciliation Hall to be the organ, and John O'Connell the leader of repealers henceforth. Mr. John O'Connell then handed £20 from Waterford, and some smaller sums from other localities. In consequence of a recent event it became necessary to provide for the office of treasurer to the association, and the committee had chosen three gentlemen for the discharge of the duties—namely, Cornelius M'Loughlin, Alderman Keshan, and Jeremiah Dunne, Esq.—Mr. Tom Steele then addressed the meeting in a speech, which was a kind of autobiography of his own political life, and he declared that this was his last appearance in Conciliation Hall, or any public political meeting. He admitted that he was enthusiastically attached to O'Connell during his life, and he was as deeply attached to him in death. He would never forget the principles which that great man had instilled into his mind; but, believing as he did, that Ireland had proved itself ungrateful to him—that he fell a victim to that ingratitude—he (Mr. Steele) would never again take part in Irish politics. The rent was announced to be 53*l.* and the meeting adjourned.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 27, 1847.

The English Elections.—We find from the official returns up to the sailing of the last mail, the state of political parties as follows—Liberals, 222; Peelites, 70; Protectionists, 75; Conservatives, 145; thereby shewing, if we include the Peelites, (who it is supposed will go with the Conservatives) 68 in favour of Conservative measures. Or should they (the Peelites) vote with the Radical party then *they* will have a majority of about 70. It must however be remembered that the present struggle is not between Whig and Tory, but between Free traders and Protectionists; therefore, those who lay the flattering unction to themselves, that the representation has gained an accession of radicals to its numbers, are labouring under an egregious mistake; for it must be borne in mind that even should the Peelites vote for free trade, which is doubtful, they in all other measures are, what they always have been, essentially Conservative. The elections not having terminated at the time the mail sailed, it is impossible as yet to form a just or correct estimate of what the result may be; and those who express so much satisfaction at present appearances, may find their views defeated, and their hopes after all fallacious.

Capt. Williams, of the bark Royal Mint, has been fined £10 by His Worship the Mayor, for having thrown over ballast at a less distance than three miles outside of Patridge Island, off this harbour, contrary to law.

Singing Class.—Attention is directed to Mr. Bennison's advertisement in this days paper, of his intention to open a class for instruction in Vocal Music. Mr. B. has just returned from Nova-scotia, where, we learn, his system of instruction gave general satisfaction, and having other engagements to perform there, his stay in the city will be limited for the present. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire instruction in the art, should make early application.

The Common Clerk.—It gives us pleasure to find that the provisional appointment made by the Common Council of this City, of James William Boyd, Esq., to be Common Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, was confirmed at Fredericton on the 18th inst., by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

New Ships.—A fine new ship was launched on the 14th instant, from the building yard of Messrs. Olive, in Carleton, of 670 tons register;—She is called the *Olive*, and owned by Mr. Isaac Olive and Mr. George Thomas.

A brig of 175 tons, named the *Venture*, was towed into this Harbour on Tuesday from Beaver Harbour, where she was built, for Mr. James Adams, of this city.

Expence of Emigrants.—We have heard that the public expence attending the ship *Loushtauk*, and her unfortunate cargo of emigrants at the port of Miramichi, already amount to *fifteen hundred pounds!!!* and it is expected that *two thousand* will scarcely cover the bills! If this information is correct, we cannot help thinking that a regular "job" has been made of the unfortunate vessel;—if not, then the whole revenue of the Province for a year will be required to pay the expence of the emigrant ships at this port, supposing them to cost in the same ratio.

We perceive that the authorities are taking some measures to prevent the nuisances hitherto visible in our streets, caused by the day and night encampment in the open air of hordes of squalid immigrants. During the last week or ten days, sheds have been erected on the street, at the southern end of the old Battery near the back shore, for the purpose of affording temporary shelter to the homeless strangers daily landing on our shores. So far it is well; it is right and proper that these poor creatures should be removed from the public streets and provided with a place of refuge, till they can obtain for themselves a more permanent domicile; but we think that a little more judgment and propriety might well have been exercised, in selecting a site for the erection of these sheds of refuge. The great mass of these poor immigrants are miserable, squalid and debilitated in the extreme; in every way personally predisposed to the attacks of epidemic or other maladies, to which indeed their congregation in large numbers and close community affords additional facility; while, moreover, we believe, that much actual sickness does manifest itself among them, after their arrival within the bounds of the city. Surely, then, the places of refuge for such sickly and miserable creatures, (from whom arises imminent danger of the extension of disease among the settled inhabitants of the city,) should be established in the most isolated spots that can be found, and kept as far as possible from the neighbourhood of any other habitation; since it is both impolitic and unjust, to expose any portion of our resident community to the danger of sickness, communicated from such a quarter. We therefore cannot but think, that our Authorities have evinced at least a great want of judgment and prudent precaution, if not of courteous consideration, in erecting these emigrant sheds immediately in the rear of the habitation of the acting Commandant of the Garrison, and at a very short distance from other dwellings, and thus exposing the inhabitants if not to imminent danger of communicated disease, at least to very great annoyance and uneasiness from the close proximity of a swarm of sick and squalid immigrants. Surely other sites might have been found much more isolated and removed from human dwellings, than the one which has been selected. There are spots nearer to the shore, and contiguous to no habitation, which would have afforded every facility for the erection of immigrant sheds, and which would also be more peculiarly convenient in enabling the poor occupants to enjoy the healthy advantage of sea bathing. We are informed, also, on the best authority, that had proper steps been taken by the Civil powers, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining from the Officers of the Board of Ordnance, the permissive use of a piece of unoccupied and isolated ground, under the control of that department, situated close to the shore and at a sufficient distance from every human habitation; which would have been an infinitely better site for the sheds than that now occupied; and would have precluded the necessity of placing such an offensive and dangerous nuisance in the immediate neighbourhood of other residences.—[Communicated.

Sickness among the Emigrants.—The New Brunswicker states that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Dr. Robert Bayard, Dr. William Livingstone, and Dr. George P. Peters, as a Medical Board, to visit and examine the Quarantine Station at Patridge Island, and the Emigrant Hospital near the Alms House, with a view of reporting on the efficiency of those establishments under their present management, and to offer any suggestions for their improvement. We have no doubt that much benefit will arise from the labours of this Commission, from the well known talents of the Medical gentlemen who compose it.

Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road.—The same paper says:—Accounts by the last mail from England, relative to the affairs of this Company, are of the most satisfactory character. Four thousand Shares were offered in the London market, and more than that number had been applied for, and at the departure of the mail, the deposits had been made good at Messrs. Glyn & Co's, on 1240 shares. The share-list in England comprises many most respectable names, as well as persons of wealth. Viscount Bury has taken 200 shares. a London Banker has 100 shares and there are many holders of five and ten shares among clerks and other persons in the public offices. Captain Robinson, the joint delegate with M. H. Perley, Esq., having completed all the arrangements in England, was to sail on the 13th instant, in the new steamer Guadalquiver, Capt. Hosken, for New-York. On his arrival immediate measures will be taken for the commencement of the work.

Conviction under the Passengers' Act.—On Wednesday last, before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esquires, upon the complaint of Mr. Perley, H. M. Emigrant Agent, Patrick Beegan, Master of the Brigantine *Bloomfield*, from Galway, was convicted in the full penalty of Fifty Pounds, sterling, and costs, for not supplying the passengers by that vessel with sufficient water and provisions as required by the passengers' Act. It will be remembered that the Bloomfield was driven on shore in the gale of the 6th inst. and that the passengers were found in a destitute and starving state.—[Courier.

Newfoundland, Aug. 3.—H. M. Steamer *Vesuvius* returned to port on Wednesday forenoon—On Monday evening she fell in with the wreck in quest of which she had gone out, remained by her for the night, and on Tuesday morning she took her in tow and proceed for St John's. The vessel being under water forward had to be towed by the stern. With a fair wind during the day the steamer made good progress but in the evening the wind veering to N. E. it was deemed prudent to make the Bay of Bulls, but even this, from the freshness of the wind and the resistance arising from the vessel's hull being under water, was found impracticable, and the wreck had to be abandoned at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, being then off Petty Harbour, about 6 miles from the land.

The wreck was a vessel of about 500 tons, had no name on her stern, her masts were gone, and she had the appearance of having been on fire, her decks had been cut up apparently to get at the flour, of which several hundred barrels had been taken out by parties who had fallen in with her. We have seen some barrels of the flour brought into this port, they are branded "*W. Watson, Inspector, Montreal, May 1847.*" The vessel must therefore have been from that port, or from Quebec, more likely the latter as she was a new ship.

Ether Vapour.—We have the gratification to state that the application of ether vapour has been most successfully tested in the Saint John's Hospital here, within the past week or ten days, under the superintendence of the Hospital Surgeon, and Drs. Bunting and Martin. The patient was a man of the name of Kennedy, from an outport. From some circumstance both his feet had become gangrenous to such an extent that the necessity of the amputation of both legs below the knee became inevitable. Some temporary contrivance was then made for the exhibition of the vapour, but the man, unacquainted with the effects which it was intended to produce, at first resisted the inhalation or expired it again, and as we understand more than 20 minutes elapsed before he was thrown into a comatose state, or rather into that state in which there is an absence of all nervous irritability, and by consequence a prostration of the muscular system. The operation was then performed with no observable pain to the patient; and he was lifted into his bed. One of the legs is healing from what is technically called the first intention, and the other is doing well.

This is an unprofessional account of what we would rather have seen from the pen of the operator himself, but it is sufficiently intelligible to our readers to convince them of the value of this modern discovery in the science of medicine, whilst we mark the date of its introduction here, and express the hope that for the sake of humanity it may prove of invaluable advantage, especially in those cases of operative surgery in which almost intolerable anguish must, under the ordinary practice necessarily be encountered.—*Newfoundland Ledger, July 30.*

Boston August 17.—*Appalling Collission at Sea—One Hundred and Seventy two Lives Lost!*—Ship Shanunga, at this port last evening from Liverpool, reports that on Monday morning the 9th instant, at one o'clock, in latitude 44, 25, longitude 58, 30, the weather being foggy, she came in contact with the Swedish bark Iduna, from Hamburg for New-York with two hundred and six persons on board. The Iduna sunk in about half an hour. Immediately after the collission, the Shanunga's boats were put out, and with one boat from the bark picked up thirty-four persons only. One hundred and seventy two persons, including the master, Capt. Ernest Andress Moberg, were lost. —[Daily Adv.

A TALE OF HORROR.

The upper part of New York was thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement in the early part of the week, in consequence of the sudden and alarming illness of five members of the family of the Reverend Ezekiel Harvey, Pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church in the Ninth Avenue. As this remarkable case presents features of the most exciting and important character, which imperiously demand the close attention of the public and a rigid investigation on the part of the civil authorities, we have endeavoured to procure the details in the fullest and most authentic form.

It appears that Mr. Harvey, who, as many of our readers doubtless recollect, conducted with so much spirit the controversy with the Rev. Dr. Scribner, on the question of the legality of the canon defining the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is admissable, was suddenly seized with a slight convulsive fit immediately after the performance of the morning service at his church on Sabbath, the 27th ult. Attributing the attack of a disordered state of the digestive organs, aggravated by intense mental labour in preparing the new edition of the "Earnest Thinker's Vade Mecum," now in press by the Messrs. Harper, Mr. Harvey did not experience the same degree of alarm which might otherwise have been excited by this sudden indisposition. Towards evening, however, a second and third attack of greatly increased severity, thoroughly aroused the reverend gentleman and his family, to the dangerous character of his illness. His physician was immediately summoned, and, on his arrival, found his patient in a cataleptic condition—entirely deprived of all power of voluntary motion—all his limbs and the whole muscular system perfectly rigid. After an ineffectual attempt at phlebotomy, a variety of stimulants were with difficulty administered, and about midnight the physician left Mr. Harvey somewhat recovered, and able to articulate a few syllables.

On the following morning the Doctor returned, and, to his great astonishment, found that Mrs. Harvey and the three Misses Harvey had all been seized during the night in a manner precisely similar to that in which the venerable pastor himself had been attacked on the previous day! Mr. Harvey had suffered a relapse, and there lay the whole family fixed and motionless, as if in the cold embrace of death! The domestic was nowhere to be found, and the idea instantly flashed on the physician's mind, that, impelled by some domestic influence, the absconding servant had poisoned the whole family.

Messengers were instantly dispatched to the chief of police, the indefatigable Mr. Matsell, and Dr. Mott. Obeying the summons with characteristic alacrity, Dr. Mott hurried to the house and instantly, on ascertaining the strange and alarming character of the case, he sent a message desiring the attendance of his particular friend, Dr. Cheeseman, with whom he had been for so many years associated in terms of warmest professional and personal friendship. A consultation was now held between these distinguished gentlemen; the stomach pump being in the mean time employed under the direction of the family physician. Involved in so much obscurity, and presenting such an extraordinary and formidable aspect, the consulting physician deemed it proper to call in the additional aid of Dr. Delafield, who brought with him his friend and associate Dr. Nelson, the eminent Canadian Surgeon.—Another consultation was held, and Dr. Mott's suggestion to try the effects of the letheon having been adopted, the gas was administered to Mrs. Harvey in the first instance. The result was favourable.—In a few moments after the first inhalation the lady's chest began to heave gently, the rigidity of the muscles relaxed, her eyes gentle opened, and with a pleasant smile, Mrs. H. exclaimed, "Oh I have had such sleep!" The letheon was of course now administered to the other patients, Dr. Delafield getting up the gas by his new and eminent, scientific mode, for and, in the case of the young ladies the same for which, we understand, a patent is to be obtained; same effects as were produced in Mrs. Harvey's case, though not in so marked a degree, followed. The Misses Harvey appeared to be restored to consciousness, but the power of speech did not return, whilst the limbs retained much of the alarming rigidity. As for Mr. Harvey, he seemed to resist obstinately the life-imparting fluid, and remained fixed in the iron embrace of the cataleptic seizure.

It was now suggested by Dr. Mott, that his pupil and *protegé*, Dr. Homer Bostwick, consulting physician of the Chambers Street Institute, should be called in. To this the other physicians at once assented. But unfortunately the messenger found Dr. Bostwick engaged in his operating theatre, administering the letheon to seventeen patients, and the medical gentleman were therefore deprived of his large experience in this interesting case.

As Mrs. H. was able to articulate, the attention of the physicians was directed to her, in hopes that she might be able to communicate some information calculated to shed light on the perplexing calamity in which this worthy family had been so ... ously involved.

With no little difficulty Mrs. Harvey was at length able to inform the medical attendants, that about ten days since Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and the girls had their teeth filled with the substance called "Amalgam," which Mr. Parmly, a "D. D. S." of this city, has proved to be one of the most deadly poisons ever compounded by any "children of the night." Of course the whole mystery was now solved. The quantity of mercury which had been absorbed had so prostrated the nervous and muscular systems that *pseudo* catalepsy had been produced, and a whole family brought to the verge of the grave! The doctors with one voice expressed their horror at the idea of using any material but gold, and that of the finest quality, and instantly sent for Dr. Parmly. The Doctor immediately expressed a desire to have Dr. Castle, the fashionable Broadway Dentist, in order that he might be convinced of the pernicious nature of the "Amalgam," and, in the meantime, made an attempt to extract the fillings, but failing from the compactness with which the poisonous material had been inserted, he extracted the teeth—three from the mouth of Mr. Harvey,—six from Mrs. Harvey,—two from Miss Elizabeth, —five from Miss Mary Ann,—and seven from Miss Martha Washington,—making in all twenty three teeth in one family filled with this destructive and deadly "Amalgam."

We understand that the family are all slowly recovering. Mr. Harvey is able to walk across the room, and the young ladies have recovered the power of articulation; whilst Mrs Harvey has, we are happy to say, resumed her usual attention to her domestic duties. Had the fillings not been removed where would the excellent Harvey's now be? We cannot pursue this afflicting speculative inquiry. And now we put it to the public—to the medical profession—to the civil authorities, is it not absolutely necessary that the shield of legislative protection should be interposed in order to prevent the wholesale destruction of human life, with the general use of this infamous "Amalgam" must effect? Is it not worse than madness to turn a deaf to the warnings of Mr. Parmly, whose unflinching devotion to truth, justice, and humanity, is beyond all reward?—*Home Journal.*

Deplorable Calamity.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says—"The city was filled with rumours yesterday of an unhappy tragedy occasioned by the error of a physician in ordering medicine for a lady. The circumstances are as follow: Doctor Daret was called to attend Madame Adnet, ill of a slight fever. He wrote a prescription, the directions of which were followed strictly, and a short time only after the medicine for Madame A. was taken, she expired. It subsequently appeared that Dr. Daret had ordered *morphine* instead of *quinine*. The error, which is only explained by the distraction arising from the pressure of professional engagements.—It is further stated that Dr. Daret not only enjoys a high reputation in his profession, but has been proverbial for his prudence. It is one of those sad calamities, inexplicable and most deplorable. Madame Adnet was about twenty-two years of age, and has left a child about 7 months old.

An Unprofitable Sale.—It is customary with business men, on closing their stores at evening, to take from the till what funds they may have over, after making their bank deposits, and store it in some out of the way place for safety.—The Cincinnati *Signal* relates a case which recently transpired in a hardware establishment in that city, which proves that the most obscure place is not always the safest. It happened that the clerk upon closing the store at night, found some $150 in the till, and not having the key of the fire proof, deposited the funds in an empty tea-kettle. The proprietor happened to be in the store early in the morning, in the absence of the clerk, sold the identical kettle in which the treasure was stowed, to a countryman for 75 cents; and all efforts up to the present writing have been ineffectual in discovering who the fortunate purchaser is.

How to Obviate the Dangers of Thunderstorms.—Since the means of providing against and obviating the dangerous consequences of thunderstorms are now so well known, and can be brought into operation at such a comparatively moderate expense, it is somewhat extraordinary that the employment of lightning conductors has not before this been used more as a public than a private means of protection. By erecting at certain distances apart from each other rods of metal, or wooden masts covered with metallic sheets; by connecting together these various masts or rods with metallic wires of considerable size—and by establishing a connection between this metallic apparatus and the nearest water, the nearest range of gas or water piping—means of no difficult execution, and involving but an inconsiderable amount of expense—the calamitous occurrences which we frequently hear of from lightning might be entirely prevented in future.—*Pharmaceutical Times.*

Indicted for Manslaughter.—The New York Herald says:—The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, indicted, on Wednesday, H. I. Kellogg, captain of the steamboat Niagara, and Hoses Birdsell, the engineer, for manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of two firemen of the above boat, and scalding several of the passengers, by carrying too much steam, which blew up the steam chest, thereby causing the loss of life and limb. Captain Fairchild, of the 8th ward, arrested on Wednesday, Hoses Birdsell, the engineer, on a bench warrant, issued by the Court of Sessions, on the above charge, and the court held him to bail in the sum of $5000; Mr. Coleman, of the ... House, became his surety for his appearance at court for trial.